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BRITISH EAST INDIA.—Between February 15 and February 21 there were recorded in the Bombay Presidency 7,512 plague cases and 5,366 deaths—that is to say, 1,631 more cases and 960 more deaths than were registered during the foregoing week. In the city of Bombay, during the week ended February 25, there occurred 959 new plague cases and 701 deaths; also 256 deaths from a disease suspected to be plague.

In Porbandar, a port of the Bombay Presidency, there occurred on February 17, 2 plague cases and 1 death. In the port of Chittagong in the Bengal Presidency, cases of plague occurred on 2 ships on February 19 and February 22.

MAURITIUS.—In the four weeks from January 10 to February 7 there occurred 27, 14, 12, and 13 plague cases and 21, 7, 9, and 8 deaths upon the island.

CAPE COLONY.—During the week from February 8 to February 15, a case of plague with fatal termination, occurred in Somerset West. No fresh case was reported during the week ended February 22.

BRAZIL.—In Rio de Janeiro, between January 25 and February 26, inclusive, there were registered 9 deaths from plague and 8 fresh cases.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—In Sydney, between February 8 and February 12, 5 fresh plague cases were recorded.

QUEENSLAND.—During the first week in February, 2 plague cases occurred in Brisbane.

Plague and cholera.

BRITISH INDIA.—In Calcutta during the period from February 9 to February 15, 61 persons died of cholera. There were also registered 140 plague cases and 120 deaths.

Cholera.

TURKEY.—On March 8 there were recorded in Medina, 148 deaths from cholera, mainly among the pilgrims coming from Mecca.

Respectfully,

FRANK H. MASON,
United States Consul-General.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Precautions against cattle plague.

BERLIN, GERMANY, *April 2, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following information obtained from the imperial health office at Berlin:

EGYPT.—It is notified for general information that, owing to the possibility of cattle plague finding its way into Egypt, the Egyptian authorities have imposed the following restrictions on the export of ruminants, etc., exclusive of ivory, from the Sudan:

Under no condition will ruminants or their skins be allowed into Egypt.

Persons therefore wishing to export such animals can only do so via Suakin.

Anyone wishing to take skins, horns, etc., of any ruminant (these include elephant, rhinoceros, and hippopotamus), exclusive of ivory, through Egypt must obtain a special permit from a Mudir or administrator, who is responsible that the skins, etc., to be exported through Egypt, are packed in hermetically and Government-sealed, tin-lined boxes or tins.

These boxes or tins are on no account whatever to be opened in Egypt.

Any contravention of this regulation renders the offender liable to severe penalties.

Respectfully,

FRANK H. MASON,
United States Consul-General.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Quarantine on outgoing vessels at Honolulu.

HONOLULU, H. I., *March 26, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to report the outgoing quarantine transactions at this station for the week ended March 22, 1902, as follows:

Steamships inspected and passed, 1; sailing vessels inspected and passed, 4; cabin passengers inspected and passed, 79; steerage passengers inspected and passed, 44; crew inspected and passed, 58; pieces of baggage disinfected, 85; sailing vessels disinfected, 3.

Respectfully,

L. E. COFER,
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
Chief Quarantine Officer, Hawaii.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital.

Disappearance of plague—Removal of outgoing restrictions.

HONOLULU, H. I., *April 9,
via San Francisco, Cal., April 15, 1902.*

Outgoing restrictions removed on April 2, thirty days having elapsed since appearance of new case of plague. No developments to date.

COFER.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

ITALY.

Reports from Naples—Cholera reported at Medina, Mecca, and Djiddah.

NAPLES, ITALY, *March 24, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended March 22, 1902, the following steamships were inspected at Naples: March 18, the steamship *Neustria*, of the Fabre Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 902 steerage passengers and 40 pieces of large baggage; 1,300 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. March 19, the steamship *Victoria*, of the Anchor Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 1,072 steerage passengers and 100 pieces of large baggage; 1,500 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. March 19, the steamship *Liguria*, of the Italian General Navigation Company, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 1,209 steerage passengers and 92 pieces of large baggage; 1,400 pieces of baggage were disinfected by steam. March 20, the steamship *Citta di Genova*, of the Veloce Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 1,417 steerage